

this large scale covers a small opening, in which internally a rather strong muscle terminates; the muscle is most probably emissible and retractile at the will of the animal.

All other characters are common to both sexes. The upper labial is separated from the rostral by a distinct groove. The shields are dark brown, almost blackish, with paler edges; paler below. The shields on the head are yellowish, and there are occasionally yellowish spots on the chin and throat, or on the lower side of the tail.

As compared with *Typhloscincus Martensii*, Peters, the snout of the Nicobar species is narrower, the head posteriorly broader, the eyes, although covered by skin, distinctly traceable, all points to which Steindachner drew attention when comparing the two, but the shields of the head, the number of scales round the body and on the tail are in both species quite the same. There is in *T. Martensii* also an enlarged scale above the anal edge, but it is nearer to it than in the Nicobar species. Still, if it were not for Peters' distinct statement, that out of three specimens of *T. Martensii* two are males, and one a female, both without any trace of extremities, I should have considered the specific distinction of the *D. Nicobaricus* from *T. Martensii* somewhat doubtful. The coincidence is certainly remarkable.

Dibamus was characterized by Dumeril and Bibron (Erpet. gen. v. p. 833) from two New-Guinean specimens, sent to them by Prof. Schlegel. Both specimens were apparently males, but Schlegel* says that these only possess a pair of posterior extremities, the females having none. And this is strictly in accordance with the observation made on the two Nicobar specimens.

DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW SPECIES OF INDIAN LANDSHELLS,
by DR. F. STOLICZKA.

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The following descriptions have been drawn up with the view of supplementing the figures of them which are to be given by Mr. Theobald in the 'Conchologia Indica.' The first species is from the Shan-states, and was collected, several years ago, by Mr. Fedden; and the second was given to me by Mr. Foote who obtained it in the cotton soil district near Bolgaom, when on his geological tour.

* Comp. Berlin Akad. Monatsberichte for 1864, p. 271.

PLECTOPYLIS SHANENSIS, n. sp.

Pl. testa planorbulari, pallide fusca, apice minutissime exserto, pallido; anfractibus $6\frac{1}{2}$, angustis, sutura indistincte marginata junctis, primis $2\frac{1}{2}$ ad tribus minute rugulosis, cæteris transversim oblique striatis atque concentricè obsolete striolatis, ultimo ad peripheriam subrotundato, infrá paululum angustiore, ad aperturam modice deflexo; umbilico spatioso, anfractus omnes suturá distincte marginatá separatos exhibente; apertura angulum circiter 55° attinentem cum axi formante, peristomate undique expansiusculo atque incrassato, margaritaceo lutescente, circumdata, ad utramque terminationem labii subangulati profunde incisa; labio plicis tribus distinctis instructo, plica mediana crassissima, ea atque infera multo tenuiore usque ad peristoma extensis, tertia interposita a margine remote evanescente, sed usque ad laminam internam verticalem, circiter tertiam partem unius circuitus a margine aperturali distantem, extensa; ultimo anfractu intus supra laminam verticalem antice plicis sex crassiusculis, postice plicis decem brevioribus atque tenuioribus instructo.

Diam. maj. 21.5, min. 17, alt. 6.5; diam. aut alt. aperturæ 7.5 m.m. Dimensiones speciminis secundi minoris sunt: 18.5, 15, 5.8, 6.6 m.m.

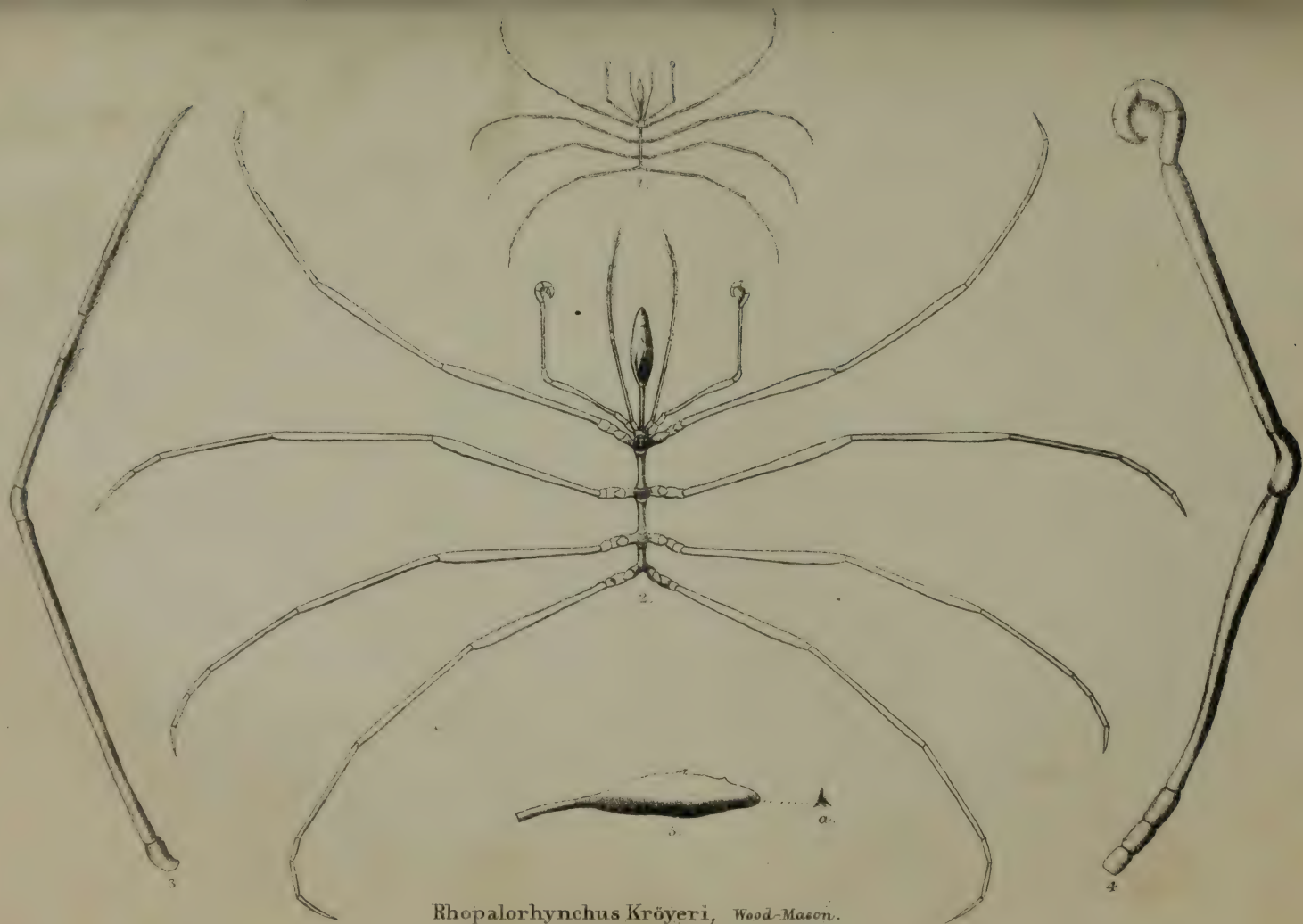
Hab.—*Provinciam Burmanam 'Shan-states' dictam.*

This *Plectopylis* is readily distinguished from its allies by the presence of three labial plicæ, the strongest being in the middle and extending, like the lower thin one, to the edge of the lip, while the intermediate one disappears before it reaches the aperture, but it is the only one which extends to the internal almost vertical lamina. This last is superseded anteriorly by six stronger and posteriorly by ten thinner and shorter folds, but there is no corresponding lamina present on the inner side of the last whorl.

In external shape and character of volution the species is almost identical with *P. repercuta*, except that in this latter all the whorls are transversely striated on the upper side, and the last at the aperture a little more deflected, the umbilicus also appears to be a little wider, and not only the plicæ at the mouth but also the internal laminæ are totally different in *repercuta*; in this one there are two internal laminæ on the inner lip one behind the other, and one on the outer lip projecting in the space bounded by the two others.

TRACHIA FOOTEI, n. sp.

Trach. testa albida, orbiculata, supra deplanata, infra inflata, versus medium angustata, perspective modice umbilicata, undique dense granulifera; anfractibus 4 ad 4.5, gradatim accrescentibus, primis duobus aut tribus convexiusculis, transversim striatis, cæteris magis deplanatis, transversim costulis inæqualibus et obliquis ornatis, ultimo ad peripheriam valde carinato, costulis in carina evanescentibus, ad aperturam valde descendente atque fere



Rhopalorhynchus Kröyeri, Wood-Mason.